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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depo WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt STERLING HOLT, of the Board of Pub-

lic Safety, is about to resign. The people will be resigned, too. THERE is no law but that of common

honesty to prevent the latest grab from the city treasury. If it is approved by the Council it will be a confession that honesty is not "in it" under this admin

THE way the Democratic News snarls and yowls at the Journal plainly indicates the existence of a very bad pain in its inside. The News is of age, but its puerile displays of bad temper would be discreditable to a six-year-old.

FIRST CONTROLLER MATTHEWS, of the United States Treasury Department, has announced his intention of resigning to become a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Illinois. Some people might question the wisdom of resigning a \$5,000 office in order to chase a nomination he may not capture.

THE information that Mr. Sterling Holt is about to resign his position as president of the Board of Public Safety is gratifying. Mayor Sullivan, it may be hoped, will profit by the advice of the Journal and appoint a better man as his successor. He can hardly find one who will equal Holt in bringing discredit upon the city.

BEFORE the election the Journal declined to follow the example of the News and Sentinel by engaging in a campaign of billingsgate and indecent assaults on personal character. Having preserved its self-respect it is hardly likely at this late date to allow itself to be drawn into a quarrel with the Common Scold down by the transfer car.

THE News boasts that that eminent manager, Tom Taggart, hired a gang of Pinkerton detectives to come down from Chicago to watch "suspects" and find out things for him during the campaign. If he found out nothing more important than the facts disclosed in the report printed in the News he seems to have wasted a considerable portion of Democratic money on imported labor.

THE Journal is of the opinion that if the world's fair department of publicity and promotion is costing anything like what it is said to be it should be abolished forthwith. It does not look well for the managers of the fair to be maintaining such expensive features when it is asking Congress for a loan of \$5,000,-000, especially when the features are of doubtful necessity. The fair has reached a point where it advertises itself, and it may be doubtful if the machine-work done by its literary bureau is of much value.

GREAT men sometimes take queer no tions into their heads, and Popes are no exception. A cablegram indicates that Pope Leo XIII is becoming cranky in regard to the Italian government. It is said he is convinced that the late disorders at Rome precipitated by French pilgrims were really instituted by the government, which, he thinks, is jealous of his growing influence. He is reported as having recently said he was "a hostage menaced with expulsion or assassination." This hallucination of the Pope of Rome is no more strange than that of the Pope of Indianapolis, who recently declared his solemn belief that if the Republicans had carried the city they would have gutted the News office and mobbed the editor. These popes are panicky fellows.

JOHN B. REA. president of the United Mine-workers of America, whose home is in Columbus, O., is a stanch supporter of McKinley. He says he is not a party man, but for the man whose election will advance the interests of the laboring people, and as the issues are made up in Ohio McKinley does that. "To my mind," says Mr. Rea, "protection is a benefit to American working men, and especially to American miners. This is not an opinion formed at random, but it was reached after careful study and calculations, which I am ready to publish if called upon. I am an Englishman, and came to America because of the tariff which protected her laborers. I studied the question before taking that step, and nothing since has changed my mind."

THE fact that the recent total vote on Mayor was 1,200 more than that on any other office continues to be a subject of comment among Republicans, and all discussion of the subject ends in the admission that it is incomprehensible. The suggestion that 1,200 Republicans voted for Sullivan alone is absurd. Of those who did vote for him nearly every one or some part of it. The list of Repub- history has done more to elevate the ers were not familiar with the peculiari- MRS. EVANGELINE WILSON CARPENTER, the Flower campaign, in the interest of re- dwellings in cities, which and fine barns on it, and is worth over \$4.

known and popular men, and it is incredible to suppose that 1,200 Republicans, or even one hundred, would go to the polls and vote for Sullivan without voting for a single Republican candidate. It is the opinion of some that the extra 1,200 votes cast for Mayor were purchased votes. It is argued that, under the present charter, the Mayor is, practically, the entire city government, and that the dispensers of the Taggart corruption fund made a special drive on that office. This is possible. There are many, however, who believe that the excessive vote represents fraudu ent ballots. It is not easy to see how 1,200 ballots could have been surreptitiously obtained, stamped, deposited and counted for Sullivan, but many election frauds have been perpetrated that were as difficult of detection or explanation. Persons who execute such frauds know how to cover their tracks. In this case they could count on the assistance of the provision of the law which requires the ballots to be burned as soon as they are counted. As the Journal has said before, no explanation has yet been offered of the excessive vote on Mayor that is not more improbable and harder to believe than that it is the result of

SEVEN GREAT CONSPIRACIES.

fraud.

The managers of the People's party in Ohio have been circulating a pamphlet entitled "Seven Financial Conspiracies Which Have Enslaved the American People." It attacks the financial policy of the Republican party, and especially of Senator Sherman, who is attacked by name. A copy of the pamphlet was recently sent him with a request that he answer it. He has done so in a brief and dignified letter. After remarking that he read the pamphlet with both ampsement and astonishment that anyone could be deceived by its falsehoods he says flatly that "the seven financial conspiracies" with which it deals "are the seven great pillars of our financial credit, the seven great financial measures by which the government was saved from the perils of war, and by which the United States has become the most flourishing and prosperous nation in the world."

The first of the seven great conspiracies treated of is called "the exception clause" in the act of Feb. 25, 1862, by which the duties on imported goods were required to be paid in coin. This is represented as a discrimination against paper money. Senator Sherman shows that it was necessary in order to provide the means to pay the interest on our bonds in coin, and that it had the cordial approval not only of Secretary Chase, but of President Lincoln, and proved to be of inestimable value to the government during the war. But for it the government would have had to purchase coin with depreciated greenbacks to pay the interest on its bonds, which were largely held abroad. It needs no argument to prove the necessity of this provision.

The second of the great conspiracies is the national banking system, which Senator Sherman does not hesitate to declare has proved "the best form of paper money issued by banks that has ever been devised." Whatever may be thought of the system now, there can be no two opinions as to its immense utility during the war. There was no difference of opinion on the subject then among financiers and friends of the government. So far from being deemed as a conspiracy to enslave the people, it was regarded as one of the happiest inspirations of the great financial secretary of that period, Salmon P. Chase. Senator

It was organized to take the place of the State banks which, at the beginning of the war, had outstanding over \$200,000,000 of notes of value varying from State to State, and most of it at a discount of from 5 to 25 per cent. It was absolutely necessary to get rid of these State bank notes and to substitute in their place the notes of banks which were secured beyond doubt by the deposit of United States bonds, a system so perfect that from the beginning until now no one has lost a dollar on the notes of national banks. The system may have to give way because we are paying off our bonds, but no sensible man will ever propose in this country to go back to the old system of State banks, and if some security to take the place of United States bonds can be devised for national bank notes the system will be and ought to be perpetuated.

The third great conspiracy "to enslave the people" is the alleged steady contraction of the currency. The pamphlet says that in 1868 \$473,000,000 of money was destroyed, and in 1869 \$500,000,000 more, and in 1870 \$67,000,000 more. Mr. Sherman shows the absurdity of this statement. What the author of the pamphlet calls money, and which was destroyed, was, says Senator Sherman, "the most burdensome form of interestbearing securities, treasury notes bearing 73/10 per cent, interest, and compound interest notes." They never circulated as money, and were only issued by the government as a matter of absolute necessity. Their retirement and destruction was a measure of relief. Senator Sherman shows further that, so far from the volume of our currency having been contracted, it has, since 1860, increased nearly four-fold, while

our population has only doubled. The next great conspiracy was the first act of Grant's administration "to strengthen the public credit." It declared that the outstanding greenbacks would be maintained at par with coin This was done because the five-twenty government bonds were being paid as they matured in greenbacks, and in order to maintain the value of the bonds it was necessary to maintain that of

Not to go too much into detail, it may be stated that the fifth conspiracy for which the Republican party is arraigned is "the infernal scheme of refunding the national debt." This occupied nearly ten years, and resulted in reducing the government's annual interest account one-third. Instead of being in the interest of bondholders it was to their detriment and in the interest of the people. The sixth conspiracy was the alleged demonetization of silver, which was no conspiracy at all, and the sev enth was the resumption of specie pay ments, or the restoration of our paper money to the standard of coin. This Mr. Sherman terms "the pride and boast of the government of the United States,' voted the rest of the Republican ticket, and he is right. Nothing in our entire dations of lawless mobs. If these read- the Supreme Court of any Chicago woman.

the world than our resumption of specie payments in 1879, after a long suspen-

Senator Sherman notices the personal charges against himself so far as to say that he "never in any case derived the slightest pecuniary benefit from any measure pending in or before Congress since I have been in public life." He

A candid examination of the great financial measures of the last thirty years will lead people to place what the author of this pamphlet calls "the seven financial conspiracies" as the seven great, wise and statesman-like steps which have led the people of the United States through perils and dangers rarely encountered by any nation, from a feeble confederacy with four millions of slaves and discordant theories of constitutional power to a great, free republic, made stronger by the dangers it has passed, a model and guide for the nations of the world.

It is fortunate for the Republicans of Ohio and the country that there is still one great financial statesman left who was closely identified with all the measures referred to, and who can so com pletely repel the attacks made upon

AS TO INDEPENDENCE.

For some time past it has been dawning on the minds of many of the readers of the Indianapolis Newsthat instead of being an "independent" paper it is an out-and-out Democratic paper. Recent events have confirmed this belief. The independent role was played successfully for a considerable length of time, and a good many people were led to believe that the News was more discriminating and honester than the common run of newspapers, especially of party newspapers. In the last presidential campaign it showed its discrimination and independence by supporting the Republican candidate and denouncing the Republican platform. For some unexplained though not unsuspected reason it has since become violently hostile to Harrison. The leading editorial writer on the paper has recently withdrawn from the Columbia Club for political reasons. In the municipal campaign just closed it contested for the honor of Democratic organship with the Sentinel. Now it comes out with a characteristic self-laudatory article asserting its independence and scolding those who question it. To the charge that it indorsed the Democratic candidates before the Republican candidates were nominated it says: "This is not true, as the files of the News will show, except as to Mayor Sullivan." The files of the News show that it did indorse the whole Democratic ticket before the Republican convention met. The Democratic convention met on Saturday, July 25, and nominated part of the ticket. It adjourned over Sunday and Monday, and met again on Tuesday, the 28th, and completed the ticket. The Republican convention met on Saturday, Aug. 1. On the preceding Wednesday, July 29, the News contained the following editorial:

THE DEMOCRATS' WORK. As it could be said of the first meeting of the Democratic city convention, "Well begun is half done." it can be said of the concluding session "All's well that ends well." Of the nominee for police judge the News believes Mr. Buskirk to be the best of the lot that was before the convention. might add, too, that "the best is none too good." The convention could have done better by going outside and nominating a younger man, one less identified with effort at political preferment, and more identified with effort at legal preferment. The office, be it said, is perhaps the least important of all. It does not amount to a criminal court, over which Mr. Buskirk has presided one term as judge, and as to which his ability and conduct are matters of record. He is equally well known and neither advocacy nor opposition can make for him as it might with one little known That he is capable of discharging the duties of the office to which he is named is

conceded, and so his candidacy is open and For councilmen-at-large the convention did well. It nominated men of character and attributes to be commended-nominations additionally significant when considered in their full meaning as signs that the ring and gang element was suppressed that the city government under the new charter is to be placed in the hands of its friends and regarded in the spirit of its being-business first, politics afterward. The convention did well. It presented men in whose hands the interests committed to councilmen-at-large will be safe. They represent the conservative, responsisiness" spirit of the party, and stand for a triumph over the corporationservers and "combine" that would unite with the gang to subvert the city's interests. By its general direction and its work as a whole the convention testified that its party is alive to the spirit of the new administration of city affairs and in sympathy

If this is not an indorsement of the whole Democratic ticket what is it? There is a quasi-concession that the nomination of Buskirk was not a good one, but he was indorsed all the same, and from this time on there was never a word against him. As the Republican convention did not meet till three days after the foregoing editorial was printed the News is convicted by its own files of having indorsed the entire Democratic ticket before the Republican ticket was nominated, and now of trying to deceive its readers in regard to the facts. The News ought not to be ashamed of

its party. Having gone clear over to the Democracy it should be manly enough not to deny its party affiliation. True, it can no longer pose as an "independent" newspaper, but if it will throw off the mask of hypocrisy and cultivate the truth it may acquire the reputation of a consistent party organ.

THE Australian ballot law requires all ballots except disputed ones to be burned as soon as the count is completed and before the adjournment of the board. Ostensibly this is to preserve the secrecy of the ballot by removing the evidence of how any one voted. It is obvious, however, that this hasty and complete destruction of the ballots may be made a protection for fraud. A case in point is the one now agitating the public mind in this city, in which an excess of 1,200 votes cast for Mayor in the recent election cannot be accounted for. The destruction of the ballots removes all traces of the fraud which many persons believe was committed.

THOSE unfortunate people who, in the line of professional duty, are compelled to read the ravings, and rantings, and ill-digested thoughts of the Sentinel and News, recall the rage into which these papers fall from time to time over the statements that Pinkerton detectives have been employed here and there to protect property and restrain the deprelican candidates embraced several well- | country and people in the estimation of | ties of Democratic organs they would | daughter of the late Vice-president of the | form and honest government, of course.

expect these papers to protest with equal energy against the employment of Pinkerton men in a political campaign in which they had no personal interest. As it is they feel sure that not a word of objection to this insuft to Indianapolis voters will be offered.

OUT of the fact that several larger cities are easily accessible from Indianapolis has grown up a fashion among a certain class of residents of patronizing the merchants and dealers of these other places in preference to those at their own home. They explain this on the ground that the larger towns display a larger and better stock of goods to choose from, and better prices. This argument may have had weight at one time in the history of Indianapolis, but it has ceased to have facts to support it. Merchants here have studied their market and know how to supply it. It is a common remark of experienced dry-goods shoppers that while there is a greater variety of novelties and ephemeral fashions displayed in metropolitan stores, standard materials can be purchased at no greater advantage, even in New York, than here. A comparison of price lists will prove this statement, not only as to dry goods, but other merchandise; yet many persons go to Cincinnati and Chicago, and even further away to make their purchases, under the mistaken impression that they thereby secure bargains and goods not to be obtained at home. This should not be so. Indianapolis merchants and manufacturers are quite as able to supply the popular wants as are those of other cities, and when they have used every effort to do so they should be rewarded by home patronage. The shops and stores of all classes, wholesale and retail, are a credit to the city. A study of the advertisements in the Journal as well as investigation of the establishments themselves shows little that is lacking from the most inexpensive to the finest and most fashionable grades of goods. Having identified themselves with the city their prosperity becomes a part of it, and it should be a matter of pleasure and pride for all residents to recognize their enterprise by bestowing their patron-

THE Choctaw Indiansdown in the Indian Territory have their independent tribat government, and it is a fairly good one, too. The annual message of Chief Jones, read to the Conneil a few days ago, is quite a dignified document. It opens with the usual congratulations to the Council for their wise work in the past, and thanks a beneficent Providence for blessing them with good health and abundant crops. The finances of the nation appear to be in good shape. The message says:

The report of the National Treasurer shows that the receipts of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1891, were \$310,099,24; that the expenditures during the same time were \$192,083.58, leaving a balance of \$118,015.66, which is sufficient for all our wants during the coming year. Financiering that raises revenue enough in one year to run the government for two must be accounted pretty good. The Choc-

taw schools are reported in good condition, and the erection of a high-school building is recommended for the education of Choctaw freedmen. Speaking of the Choctaws in Mississippi, the message says: We, the Choctaws of the country, were one

inhabitants of the same country occupied by these. We were fortunate enough to emigrate to this country, which we now call our own. remnant of our tribe is still in Mississippi, and clamoring to be aided in a removal to this country. While it is not an imperative duty, yet, bound by the ties of relationship as we are, we should aid them as best we can. Humanity demands that we do so, If, in your judgment, it seems best, you will legislate in such a manner as to aid them.

This is humane and sensible. The chief of the Choctaws must be a level-headed

MR. FRENZEL's professed reason for re fusing to appear before the committee appointed to investigate the truth of his charges that some of the public schoolteachers are incompetent is that he be lieves the committee's convictions are so firmly rooted as to make investigation useless. If Mr. Frenzel really knows of any cases of incompetency his duty as a school official requires him to make known his facts and to use every effort to prove their truth. The interests of the pupils and the welfare of the schools demand this. That he has made no attempt to support his charges will be taken as a practical confession that they are unfounded, and that he cast a slur upon all the teachers in the city merely to further a personal end.

THE announcement by the News that the Democratic managers brought a gang of Pinkerton detectives down from Chicago to spy upon Indianapolis citizens before election is followed by a current rumor to the effect that the same gang was retained afterward by the editors of the News to protect their establishment from riotous Republicans and to guard their sacred persons from attack while going to and fro upon the streets. Let this be a warning to wicked Republicans who have fell designs upon those timid editors to refrain from assault. They are watched-s-sh!

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Possibly.

"H'm! This poem seems to be a little wrong as to its feet." "Perhaps the poet was corned."

Most Generals Have. "Is this a general store?" "Yes'm."

"I suppose, then, that you have lead soldiers; Had His Reasons.

"Don't you know that you ought not to us milk in your teal The two form a combination closely resembling leather.' "Yes; I know. My doctor tells me that the coat of my stomach is in need of repair."

Unfounded Pride. "Van Gibberhorn seems to take quite a melancholy pride in being the last of a distinguished "But he isn't. The last one of any distinction

was Van's great-grandfather. Van himself is what might be called merely a sequel."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

BAILEY WAGGENER, a Kansas lawyer, who is one of Jay Gould's staff of railway counsel, used to earn his living in Atchison by sawing wood.

LITTLE Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland has an income of 600,000 guilders, or about \$250,000. Her reign will begin Aug. 31. 1898, when she will have attained the age M. PASTEUR has now, by the grace of the

teur, and has been decorated with the order of the Iron Crown. It is a big advertisement for him MRS. W. H. FELTON, of Bartow, Ga. while in Atlanta was extended the privilege of the House in the Legislature, oc-

Emperor of Austria, become Baron Von Pas-

cupying a chair beside the Speaker amid the wildest applause. In Connecticut women cannot be punished as tramps and vagrants. It is thought to be sufficient punishment to them to have to wander around the State without any visible means of support.

MARY A. AHRENS was the only woman who qualified to practice in the new Court of Appeals recently formed in Chicago. thus comes the hearest to admission to New York Recorder.

United States, Henry Wilson, has pre-sented the Philadelphia Knights of Labor with her illustrious father's photograph, al-

most the only one in existence. PHILADELPHIA has a pretty Quaker pharmacist, Dr. Susan Hayhurst of the Woman's Hospital. She is pharmacist in chief and an authority in hygienic matters. By way of recreation she looks after the lawns. gardens and trees on the hospital grounds.

THE State of Oregon is to have among its exhibits at the world's fair a dish-washing machine invented by a woman. It is said to be the first machine of the kind that has ever proved a real success. Dishes will be washed and wiped in the presence of the

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who has the largest annual income of any man in America, has spent the summer working on his Ohio farm, just as if he was a common la-borer and doing quite as much labor as any of his hired men. He has done it in the pursuit of health.

THE offer of a peerage, which was about to be made to the late William H. Smith for his parliamentary and official services to the Conservative party, will probably be continued to and accepted by his son who is now at the head of the great book and news company originated by his de-

THE greatest heiress in Rome at the present moment is the eighteen-year-old Princess Maria Barberini-Colonna, who wil bring to her future husband not only fortune of \$10,000,000, but also the title of Prince of Palestrina, Duke of Castle Vecchio, the hereditary priorship of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the hereditary rank of lieutenant-general of the Papal forces.

GAIL HAMILTON IS making things very lively for Rev. Moncure D. Conway. The latter's declaration that Mrs. Maybrick ought to be hanged prompts her to say that that unfortunate woman during all her lifetime never committed a sin that can be compared in enormity with the criminal ignorance, falsehood and recklessness displayed in the letter of this Jeroboam. the son of Nebat, who would make Israel to

PAUL DU CHAILLU, the noted traveler and African explorer, is a little brown man with flashing black eyes, smooth, bronzed face and a head as bald as a baby's. He is a confirmed old bacheler, but has manners that charm ladies. It is rather remarkable that the majority of the men who have found fame in the Dark Continent are men of small physique. Livingstone, Emin Pasha and Speke were little fellows physically, and Stanley is hardly cast in a heroic mold

COUNT PIPER, who has just died at Stockholm, was envoy of Sweden to this country throughout the entire period of the rebel lion here, and was famed for his gallantry toward the fair sex. Like many another male flirt it happened that the biter got bit. He lost his heart to a woman who was either unwilling or unable to accept his homage, and it was owing to his disappointment in this matter that he asked for and received his transfer to the court of Florence. He remained single to the very last, and was the kindliest and least misanthropic of bachelors whom it has been my fortune to encounter.

Dr. Brown-Sequard in one of his lectures dwells with great emphasis on the importance of general knowledge in the matter of checking coughing and sneezing. He states that coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose, and sneezing may be stopped the same way. Pressing it the neighborhood of the ear, or right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so also of hicconghing, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the roof of the mouth is also a means for arresting a cough, and the will itself is often found to be a wonderful pre-

BARON BLANC, who for so many years represented Italy in this country, has been removed from his post as embassador to the Sublime Porte at the request of the latter, in consequence of his offensive and insulting manner toward the great Turkish dignitaries. These are accustomed to be bullied and harassed by the embassadors of great powers such as Russia, Germany, Austria, France or England, but they utterly decline to tolerate any such conduct on the part of any representative of the Italian government. Baron Blanc, who obtained both his title and his access to the diplomatic service through Cavour, whose private secretary he was, was married here at New York to one of the wealthy daughters of the American-Cuban planter, Juan

WHEN a preacher high in station Loses faith in inspiration. And rather doubts that devils dwell in pigs; In the way the fossils fear him, And the people flock to hear him, He'll remind you very much of Dr. Briggs.

Fatal Street-Fight Between American Tars and Chilian Men-of-Wars-Men.

BLUE-JACKETS KILLED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17,-The Herald's Val paraiso correspondent telegraphs as fol-

"Three, perhaps four, American men-ofwar men were killed and several others more or less wounded in a desperate street fight here this afternoon with a crowd of Chilian sailors.

"The Chilians did not do all the fighting. for when the fight was ended a number of them were found to be pretty badly hurt, though so far as I ascertain now none of them killed. The American blue-jackets who were engaged in the battle were from the United States cruiser Baltimore and the Chilians were from the various war ships now in the harbor.

"There are several accounts of the origin of the difficulty. One of them, which seems plausible, is this: Ever since the triumph of the junta there has been feeling among the lower classes of the people of marked hostility to the Americans and blue-jackets from the American war ships were sometimes subjected to insult. It is alleged that a party of men from the Baltimore, ashore on liberty, met the Chilian men-of-wars men. hatred of the Yankees to some insulting remarks, which was resented by one of the hotter-headed Americans, and this brought on the general fight, which was attended with such fatal results. There was much excitement in the city when the news of the fight spread. The unfortunate affair is generally regretted in official circles and among the

better class of citizens.' Not Much in It.

Buffalo Commercial. It is argued by the Methodist committee that to keep the world's fair open on Sunday "would furnish an excuse to employers for refusing to grant holidays for the purpose of visiting the exposition which would otherwise be given to their employes." The error here hes in the the presumption that employers will grant holidays. If the average workman wishes to go to the fair on week days he must do so at his own expense and with the loss of his wages. fact remains that aside from purely sentimental considerations the arguments in favor of closing the exposition on Sunday are not very powerful.

Our "Jim" Abroad.

New York Press Col. James H. Rice, of Indianapolis, who visits New York frequently, is very sensitive on the subject of his weight, but uo one has ever intimated that the Colonel's avoirdupois handicapped his mental brillwhile walking about the hotel corridors he wears a wide Gordon sash, tan-colored shoes and a small hat perched on one side

of his head. Like Their Indianapolis Brethren.

REVIEW OF CENSUS WORK

Superintendent Porter's Address Before the American Statistical Association.

Scope, Plan and Progress of the Eleventh Cen sus-A Few Words About Criticism-

Permanent Bureau Recommended.

Boston, Oct. 16.—Having been invited by the American Statistical Association to prepare a paper "Upon the Organization, Administration and Results of the Eleventh Census," Superintendent Porter delivered an address before that body this evening, of which the following are the main points. Mr. Porter said:

The eleventh enumeration of the people and wealth of the United States has been completed, and the Nation has started on its twelfth decade of progress with the usual complaint that the increase should have been greater. The decades ending in 1890 and 1891 have been ominous ones for officials in charge of census work, both at home and abroad. The Canadian Parliament trying to overthrow the government because the increase of population was only 11 per cent.: Englishmen grumbling because the population fell a million short of auticipation; Frenchmen alarmed because the numerical strength of the repubic did not meet their expectations, and your own Superintendent pilloried by patriotic guessers because the actual count fell a couple of millions short of their estimates, I should think are examples enough to chill the blood of budding satisticians and induce you veterans, who, like the eminent president of this association, and my able predecessor, have been through sieges of this sort, to extend their distinguished commisseration to one who has happily passed through these tribulations

and still lives. "Looking back to-night on the past I see two years of the most stupendous work. which taxed every iota of physical and mental strength. Harassed on the one side by pressure for employment and on the other by unreasoning and ofttimes ignorant and malicions criticism, portuned all the time by meaning specialists, anxions to extend their particular inquiry without regard to other work, together with usual labor and vexation that attend the placing and handling of 60,000 persons-for that number took part in one form or another in the eleventh census-the Superintendent of the United States Census is likely to experience many and varied sensations during the brief intervals of his decennial public appearance. It may that the missiles are sent fast and thick because his sojourn is brief, while other bureau chiefs are always with us, but certainly the public interests have not suffered from any lack of enterprise on the part of the public press to expose the alleged 'errors' and so-called 'frands' of the elev-

SCOPE OF THE WORK "When completed the eleventh census will make not less than twenty-five quarto volumes of one thousand pages each. The amount of detail covered by these volumes is stupendous. The history of 63,000,000 people, including Indians and Alaskans, separately treated; the proper corporate and other limits of 150,000 minor civil divisions properly adjusted; the financial condition of these same divisions correctly stated; the agricultural, manufacturing and mining resources of the Nation carefully analyzed, and in every case the information obtained from the individual, corporation or firm, and the amount of the mortgage debts of the people abstracted from the records and obtained direct from millions of people by correspondence. One handling of the population schedules for the purpose of punching the holes chronicled over one thousand million facts. After this these 63,600,000 cards, with their thousand million statements, must each pass through the machine five times. These are but a few main features of the census work. Would it be surprising, therefore, if people did find a few errors in the census with microscopes?

"Up to the present time the work of the Census Bureau has been repeatedly attacked but not criticised. These attacks have generally come from newspapers in communities where the population did not come up to expectation, where recounts were asked or and refused on good ground, or where recounts were forced upon the people in spite of protest. Then there are all kinds of boomers who attack the census to justify their own ridiculous estimates. The land-boomer, who wants to sell real estate, thinks the population too small; the geological boomer, who wants to get a big appropriation from the State Legislature. inflates the value and output of the stonequarries and coal mines of his State, and persons interested in schools and institutions and special classes are quite sure that we have not enumerated all the blind, the insane, and the deaf and dumb, becaues their estimates are put out of joint. The health 'boomer' in our large cities usually ignores the census altogether. This was so n 1870 and 1880 in many cities. They calmly add fifty or a hundred thousand to the census returns, thus keeping down death rates, and let the people feast on the luscious falsehood rather than offend them by the bitter truth. In fact, "-said Mr. Porter, | tion, and its success will be beneficial to all concluding this branch of his subject, "as a | the people." student of newspaper abuse, I am satisfied hat the only effect is to call attention to the census work. The more criticism, if it be honest and just, the better the census. Where there is public apathy you are far munities awake to the importance of the

more likely to find poor work than in comcensus, and jealously watching the results." Mr. Porter then proceeded to review the work of the present census in all its branches and to indicate what progress had been made in the various divisions. He stated that the printing of the first four or five hundred pages of the population volume is about completed, and will be ready before Congress meets: that four final volumes relating to special inquiries are going to the Government Printing Office, and that the greater part of the special work will be finished this year. This, the association was informed, was not, however, the only work of publication that had been done, bulletine giving summarized special information on almost every topic under consideration having already been issued, the pages of these bulletins numbering 2,845, as against 196 issued at a corresponding period for the tenth INQUIRIES NOT CONSIDERED BEFORE.

The scope and plan of the census was then detailed by Mr. Porter, and it was shown that while the original plan was to make it a purely statistical work, and to follow along the lines of the tenth census, so many additional matters have been delegated to the office by enlarged and subsequent acts of Congress that the work will now include many complex branches of iuquiry which have never before been considered by a national investigation. Prominent among the additional matters which have been taken up by this census are the ownership of homes and farms, the amount of mortgages on real estate, and questions of sociology. So much extra labor was involved by these additional matters, especially in the great work of the counting of the people, that had it not been for the system of electro-tabulation in use, the work would be several years in arrears instead of being so near completion. It was explained that by the use of electric tabulating machines it had become possible in the present census, for the first time in the history of statistical work, to aggregate from the schedules all the intermation which appeared in any Formerly. related way desirable. statistics could only be tabulated to a limited extent, but with the machines the most complicated tables were produced at even less expense than the simplest ones that had formerly been prepared. The manner of operation was explained at length, and it was shown how from the primary classification subdivisions were effected, how from the preliminary counts numerous combinations were made up, and how from the comprehensive card on which every piece of information contained in a schedule had been punched it was possible to make up any desired group or combination of facts and figures.

In relating the interesting results which are being prepared by this system, it was stated shat they would include statistics showing the average number of persons to a family, to a dwelling, the number of famin the previous census had only been shown | www.

by general averages. Other groups of tab plated information will show for the first time such particulars as the natural residence in this country of foreign-born adults, facts as to their naturalization, their ability to speak the English language: the number of children born in wedlock to each woman, and the subdivision of the colored population by shades-subjects of particular interest in the great questions of immigration and relative national fecundity of race. Se, too, if provision is made by the coming Congress, it was stated, there will be prepared what may be called a gigantic directory of the names and service of the survivors of the late war. The enumeration of these veterans has already been made, but it is the classification and correction of the 1,500,000 names, which, together with incidental inquiries as to the life and condition of these veterans, is the important and patriotic work to be still provided for. Still keeping to the subject of population, Mr. Porter, in speaking of the various counts and tallies made by the census of 1880 and that of 1890, showed that the eleventh census would have a total of 1,620 possible combinations of facts, as against a total of mnety-eight given in the tenth census.

The social statistics of cities, Mr. Porter said, has been substantially completed. The speaker then passed on to the subject of education, and in dealing with this dominant consideration furnished many striking facts. It was shown that the public school enrollment of the United States for the eleventh census was 11,351,983 white children and 1,357,096 colored cuildren, a total of 12,709,079 children attending the public schools of the United States. Mr. Porter strongly advocated a closer attention to the subject of "school age," and to securing the comparitive reports of insti-

tutions and those of heads of families. In the matter of church statistics it was stated that for the first time in the history of the census the volumes of the "Eleventh Census" would present what might be called complete figures. The method of securing these figures was described, and a list of the different bulietins printed or in the hands of the printer, regarding the many sects, was given. The records, 1 was said, of twenty-nine of these sects had been published; those of forty-four others were almost ready for issue, and those of sixty-two others were almost ready for the

MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

Taking up the subject of farms, homes and mortgages, it was styled a novel feature of the census, and Mr. Porter gave some time to a consideration of its work. He announced that it had cost nearly \$1,000,000 thus far to collect these statistics of mortgage indebtedness of individuals and private corporations throughout the United States, and that it would take another half million dollars to finish up the work. The history of the appropriation was given and the difficulties in securing the necessary information, which had been prophesied by conservative statisticians, were related. The result of the direct inquiry as to the debt on farms is not yet complete. Extraordinary care had been taken to secure complete returns in relation to manufactures, mining, etc., and Mr. Porter believed these branches of the work had been accurately covered. Statistics relating to transportation by rail and water had also been carefully gathered. In fact, no resource in the country had been neglected. In closing, Mr. Porter

"Many imperfections exist. These are not the result of dishonest work, of incompetent work, of slovenly work. They are the result of the system under which the census is taken. Time enough is not allowed to start the machinery of this tremendons inquiry, embracing, as I have shown you so many subjects and such infinite detail We have work here which, if properly done, would be sufficient to make a life study for thirty or fifty of our brightest specialists, literally dumped upon the shoulders of a man drawn from other occupations of life, and instructed by act of Congress to raise an army of sixty thousand raw recruits and complete the task. If he takes time to do it the public becomes impatient and de clares it drage everlastingly. If he puts it through rapidly, croakers rise up all over the land and declare the work cannot be correct. Now, the remedy for all this is permanent Census Bureau, and already the intelligent public sentiment of all political parties is crystallizing in this direction People are beginning to realize that the faults and errors of this census are not the shortcomings of any one man, but of the

"In accordance with a resolution of the Senate I am preparing a report and bill for a permanent Census Bureau, which will remedy much of the decennial census trouble, and put a great public work on a business basis. Such a bureau would not only be an immense saving to the government, especially since the introduction of mechanical tabulation, but it would keep active and competent minds continually thinking of improvements in cenmethods; it would keep gether a nucleus of trained census clerks and capable mathematicians; it would admit of certain branches of work being done annually at a cost of a few million circulars and a small amount expended for tabulation; it would give suf ficient time to perfect the work of enumeration, and it would give general satisfaction to all who are earnestly in search of correct statistics of our Nation's population and wealth. As statisticians I hope you will help this idea along. It is growing with our statesmen. It is not a party ones-

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

Despondent Over Losses in Stock Transactions Irving A. Evans, of Boston, Ends His Life.

Boston, Oct. 16.-Irving A. Evans, whose spicide was to-day reported from Sun Cook, N. H., is a well-known State-street banker and broker, and is a son of Alonzo H. Evans, president of the Five-cents Savings Bank, and largely interested in financial institutions in Boston. The suicide has created considerable excitement on the street, but anxious inquiries found the office of Irving A. Evans & Co., in the Fiske building, closed, and no one in authority willing to talk about the matter. It is a fact that Mr. Evans has been losing money on both sides of the market for some time, and had become embarrassed. His personat and professional pride were such, however, that he would not tell of his troubles and ask assistance, and some time ago he temporarily retired from active participation in the work of the firm, and went to New Hampshire "to rest." It is understood that Mr. Evans's liabilities will be met by connections of the firm, and that there wil be no failure. All banks, it is said, have at least 20 per cent, margin on their loans to Evans & Co., and balances on contracts in both the New York and Boston exchanges will show a surplus for the firm. Mr. Evans has of late been so despondent over his losses in the stock market as to have been mentally unbalanced.

SUICIDE OF A STUDENT.

Harry Lewis, of Rose Polytechnic, Shoots Himself After Being Out on a Spree.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 16.-Harry G. Lewis, son of Henry Lewis, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, said to be a wealthy man. committed suicide by shooting bimself this morning. He had been out all night and a newspaper man took him to the hotel where, soon after going to his room, he fired the shot. Young Lewis, who had studied patent law, came here to attend the Rose Polytechnic Institute for the purpose of learning to make his own drawings. He had been drinking heavily and was suspended from the institute for failure to appear in his class. On the way to the hotel this morning he bemoaned his appe-

tite for liquor. A Young Woman in Luck GUTERIE, Oct. 16 .- Miss Maggie Smith, young stenographer of this city, discovered day or two ago that Keokuk, chief of the owa Indians, was living on a piece of land that had not been allotted to him. She at once entered the line at the land office and last evening filed on the land. To-day she went to take possession of the land and the ilies of certain sizes, the areas of occupa- chief will be ejected. This claim is highly